BEST

Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology

# Using 21st Century Science to Improve Risk-Related Evaluations

Committee on Incorporating 21st Century Science into Risk-Based Evaluations

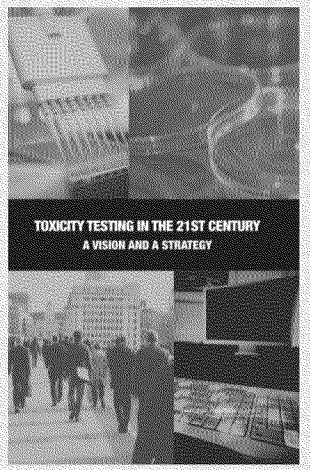
Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology

Division on Earth and Life Studies

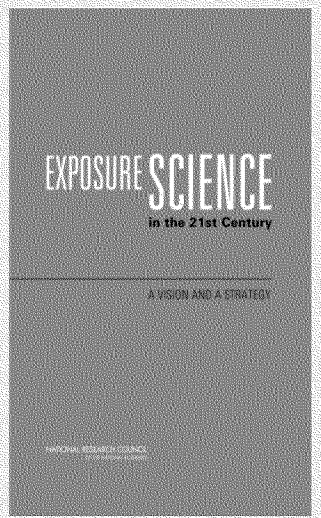
*The National Academies of*
SCIENCES · ENGINEERING · MEDICINE

# Tox21 and ES21 Reports

- ***Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century: A Vision and a Strategy*** was published in 2007 and envisioned a future in which toxicology relied primarily on high-throughput in vitro assays and computational models based on human biology to evaluate potential adverse effects of chemical exposure.




- ***Exposure Science in the 21st Century: A Vision and a Strategy*** was published in 2012 and provided a vision that was hoped to inspire transformational changes in the breadth and depth of exposure assessment that would improve integration with and responsiveness to toxicology and epidemiology.




*The National Academies of*
SCIENCES · ENGINEERING · MEDICINE

# Statement of Task

***Overall, the committee was asked to provide recommendations on integrating new scientific approaches into risk-based evaluations.***

The committee was asked to consider the following:

- The advances that have occurred since publication of Tox21 and ES21 reports.
- Whether a new paradigm is needed for data validation.
- How uncertainty evaluations might need to change.
- What approaches are needed for communicating new science.
- Barriers and obstacles impeding integration of new science.

# Sponsors

- US Environmental Protection Agency
- US Food and Drug Administration
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
- National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences

# Committee

**JONATHAN SAMET**, Chair, University of Southern California
**MELVIN ANDERSEN**, ScitoVation
**JON ARNOT**, ARC Arnot Research & Consulting
**ESTEBAN BURCHARD**, University of California, San Francisco
**GEORGE DASTON**, Proctor & Gamble
**DAVID DUNSON**, Duke University
**NIGEL GREENE**, AstraZeneca
**HEATHER PATISAUL**, North Carolina State University
**KRISTI PULLEN FEDINICK**, Natural Resources Defense Council
**BEATE RITZ**, University of California, Los Angeles
**IVAN RUSYN**, Texas A&M University
**ROBERT TANGUAY**, Oregon State University
**JUSTIN TEEGUARDEN**, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
**JAMES TIEDJE**, Michigan State University
**PAOLO VINEIS**, Imperial College London
**MICHELLE WILLIAMS**, Harvard School of Public Health
**FRED WRIGHT**, North Carolina State University
**LAUREN ZEISE**, California Environmental Protection Agency

*The National Academies of*
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

# Committee's Approach to Task

- The committee assessed scientific and technological advances in exposure science, toxicology, and epidemiology that could be integrated into and used to improve any of the four elements of risk assessment—hazard identification, dose-response assessment, exposure assessment, and risk characterization.
- It described applications and provided case studies for using the advances and the data being generated.
- It discussed problems arising from interpreting and integrating the new science and provided some recommendations for addressing the challenges.

# The Report

- Advances in Exposure Science
- Advances in Toxicology
- Advances in Epidemiology
- A New Direction for Risk Assessment and Applications of 21st Century Science
- Model and Assay Validation and Acceptance
- Interpretation and Integration of Data and Evidence for Risk-Based Decision-Making

*The National Academies of*
SCIENCES · ENGINEERING · MEDICINE

# Common Theme

- Multidisciplinary approach is needed.

***Exposure scientists, toxicologists, epidemiologists, and other scientists need to collaborate closely to ensure that the full potential of 21st century science is realized.***

# ADVANCES IN EXPOSURE SCIENCE, TOXICOLOGY, AND EPIDEMOLOGY

*The National Academies of*
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

# Exposure Science Advances

- Remote Sensing, Personal Sensors, and Other Sampling Techniques
- Computational Exposure Tools
- Targeted and Nontargeted Analyses
- –Omics Technologies
- Novel Exposure Matrices for Life-Span Research
- Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Models

# Expanding and Coordinating Exposure-Science Infrastructure

- An infrastructure is needed to improve the organization and coordination of the existing and evolving components for exposure science and ultimately to improve exposure assessment.
- Infrastructure development should include creating or expanding databases that contain information on chemical quantities in and chemical release rates from products and materials, on chemical properties and on processes, and analytical features that can be used in chemical identification.

# Aligning Environmental and Test-System Exposures

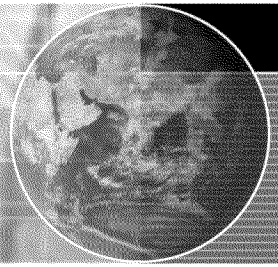
- Concentrations in test-system components need to be quantified by measurement, which is preferred, or by reliable estimation methods.
- Knowledge of physical processes, such as binding to plastic and volatilization, and of biological processes, such as metabolism, needs to be improved.

# Integrating Exposure Information

- Integration and appropriate application of exposure data on environmental media, biomonitoring samples, conventional samples, and emerging matrices constitute a scientific, engineering, and big-data challenge.
- The committee emphasizes that integration of measured and modeled data is a key step in developing coherent exposure narratives, in evaluating data concordance, and ultimately in determining confidence in an exposure assessment.

# Toxicology Advances

- ***Probing interactions with biological molecules***. In vitro assays that probe chemical interactions with cellular components can provide reliable and valid results with high agreement among laboratories and can be applied in low-, medium-, and high-throughput formats.
- ***Detecting cellular response***. Cell cultures can be used today to evaluate a number of cellular processes and responses, including receptor binding, gene activation, cell proliferation, mitochondrial dysfunction, morphological changes, cellular stress, genotoxicity, and cytotoxicity.



# Toxicology Advances

- ***Investigating effects at higher levels of biological organization***. The last decade has seen advances in engineered 3-D models of tissues, which recapitulate at least some of the physiological responses that the tissue or organ exhibits in vivo.

- ***Predicting organism and population response***. Transgenic rodents can be used to investigate specific questions, for example, related to susceptibility or gene-environment interactions. Genetically diverse rodent strains provide another approach for addressing questions related to interindividual sensitivity to toxicants. Alternative species provide viable animal models for hazard identification and investigation of biological mechanisms.

# Challenges to Toxicology

- Accounting for metabolic capacity in assays.
- Understanding and addressing other limitations of cell systems.
- Addressing biological coverage.

# Epidemiology in the 21st Century

- Factors reshaping epidemiology include expansion of the interdisciplinary nature of the field; the increasing complexity of scientific inquiry; emergence of new data sources and technologies for data generation; advances in exposure characterization; and increasing demands to integrate new knowledge from basic, clinical, and population sciences.
- -Omics technologies have substantially transformed epidemiological research and advanced the paradigm of molecular epidemiology.

# Challenges to Epidemiology

- -Omics assays can generate extremely large datasets that need to be managed and curated in ways that facilitate access and analysis. Databases, robust statistical techniques, and standard approaches to describe data are needed.
- Movement from fixed, specific cohorts to large cohorts enrolled from healthcare organizations that incorporate biospecimen banks and use healthcare records emphasize need for multidisciplinary teams for epidemiological research.

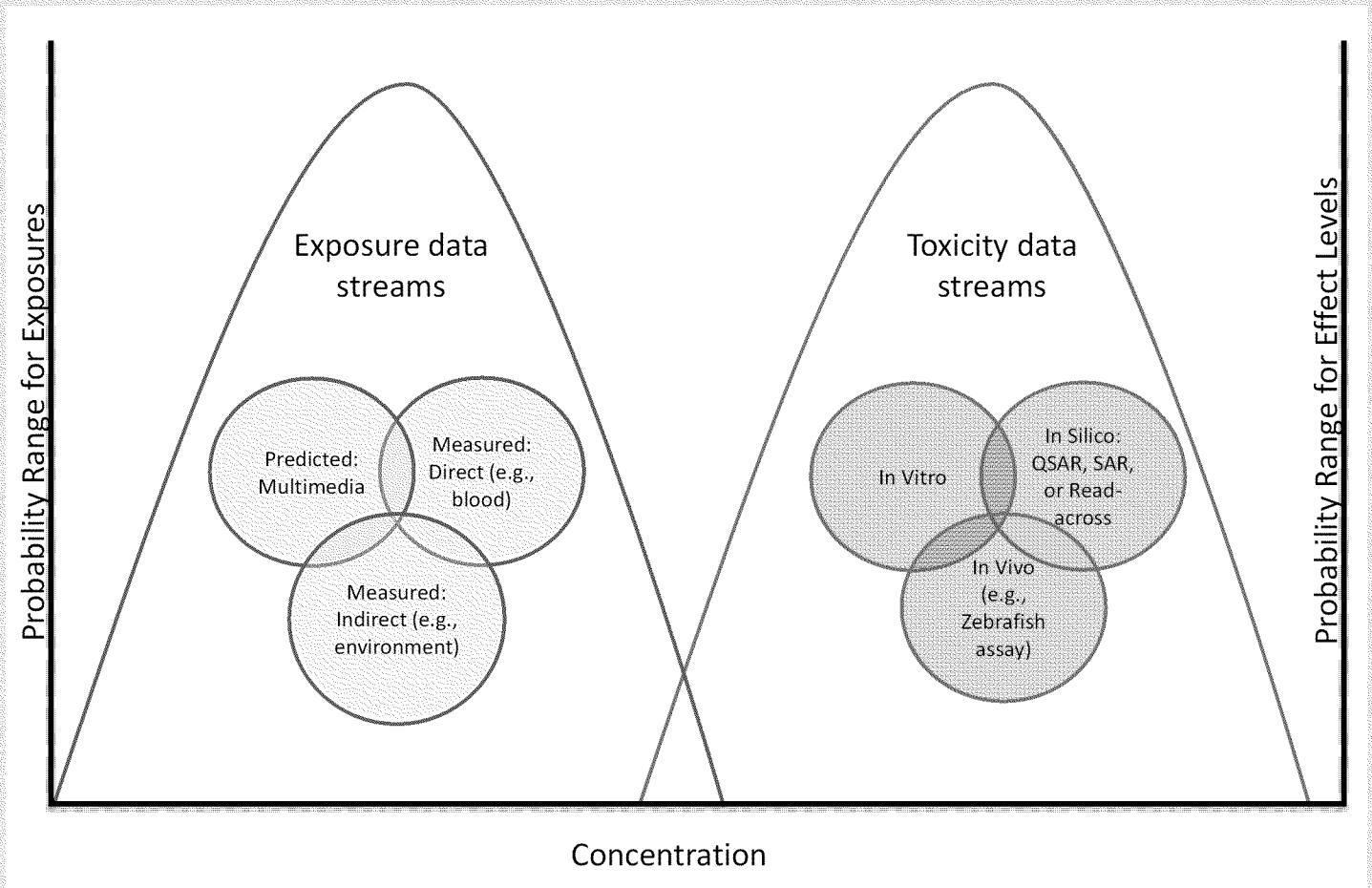
# USING 21ST CENTURY SCIENCE

*The National Academies of*
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

# Application Areas

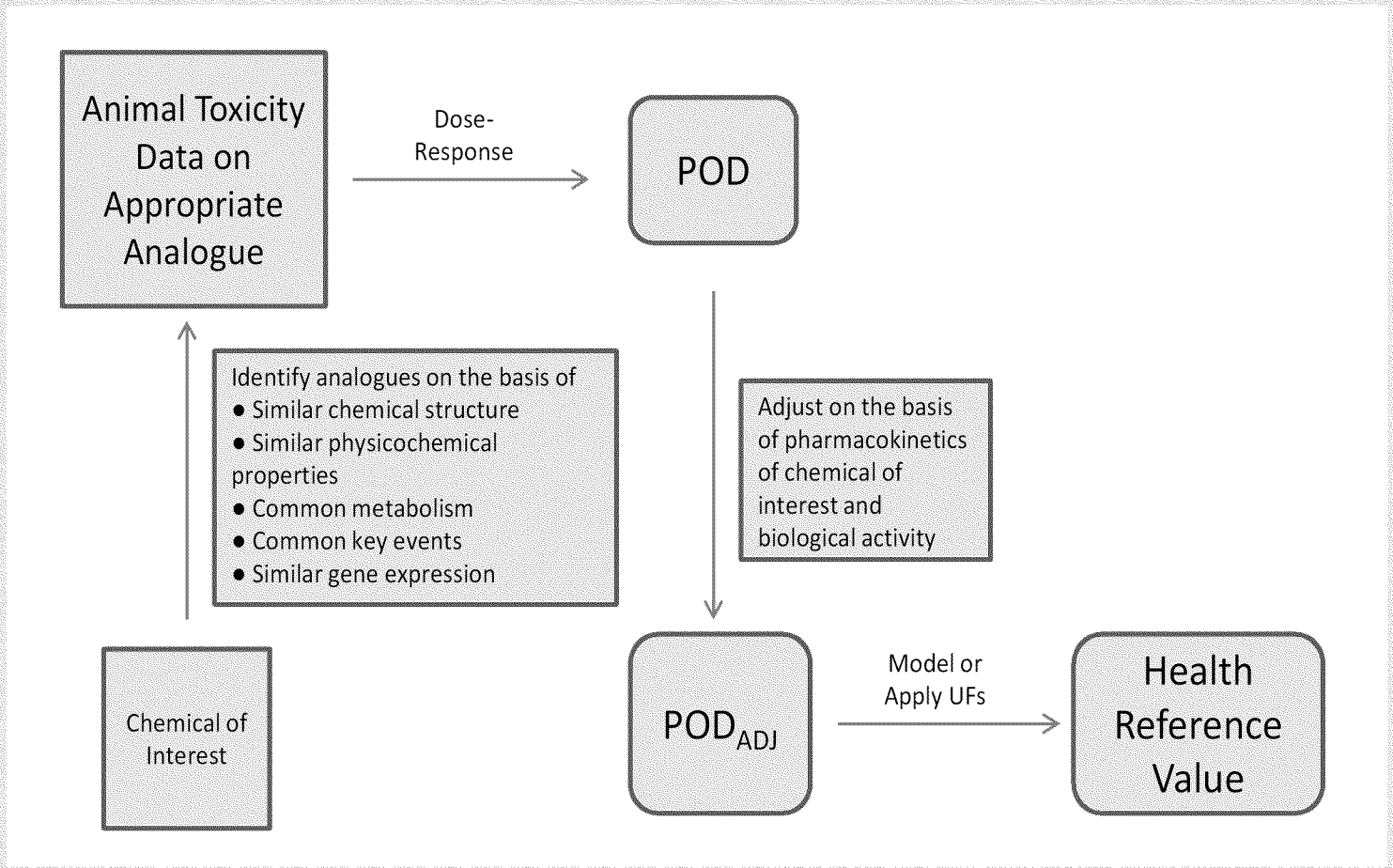
- **Priority-setting** – Can be based on hazard, exposure, or risk.
- **Chemical assessment** – Can include IRIS assessments, PPRTVs, NTP OHAT hazard assessments, and assessments of various regulated substances, such as pesticides, drugs, and food additives.
- **Site-specific assessments** – Can involve selection of geographic sites or chemicals at a site to evaluate.
- **Assessment of new chemistries** – Can involve assessment of green chemistry, new-to-the-world technologies, and unexpected environmental degradation products of chemicals in commerce.

# Priority-setting

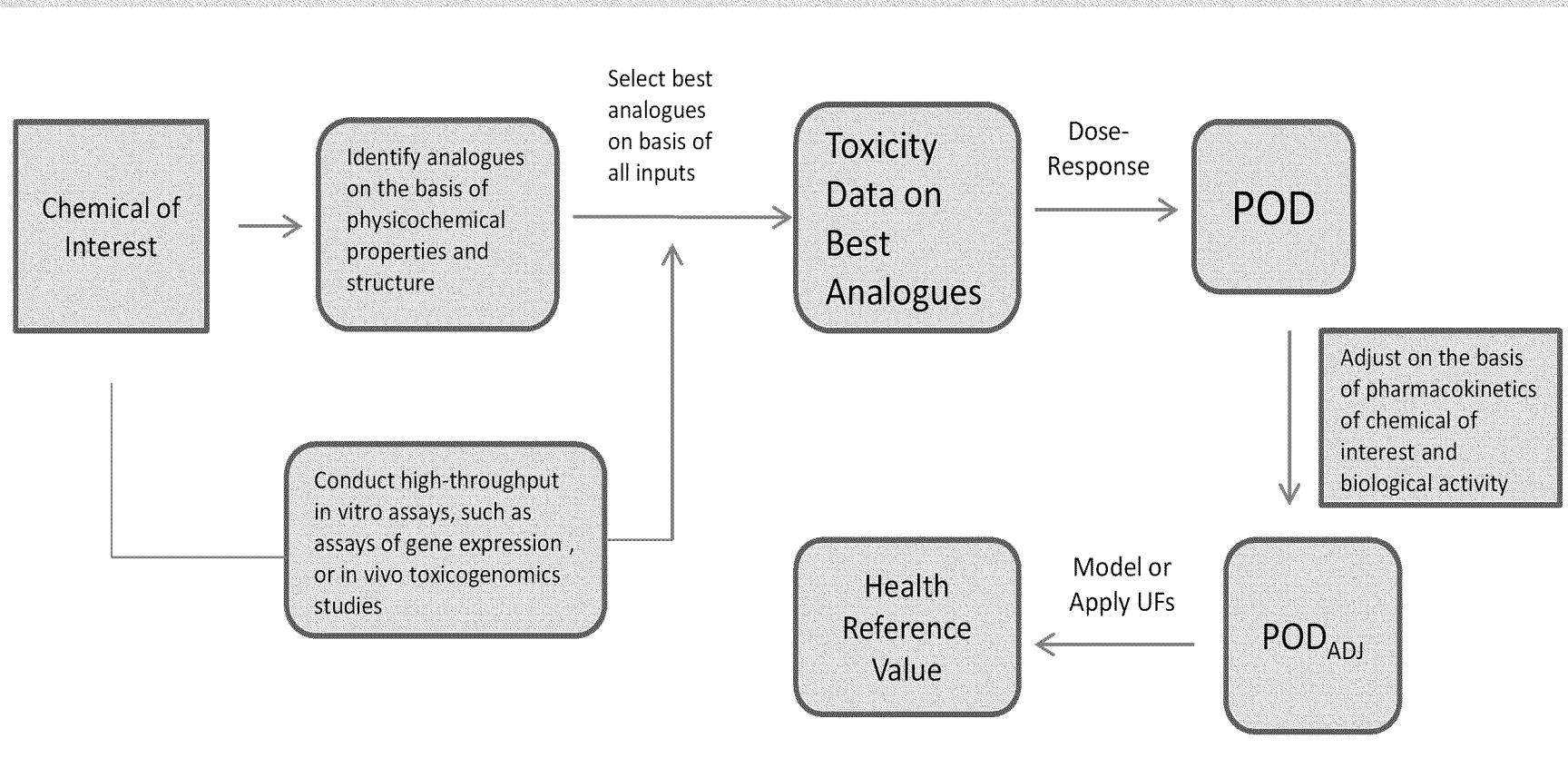



The National Academies of
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

# Chemical Assessment



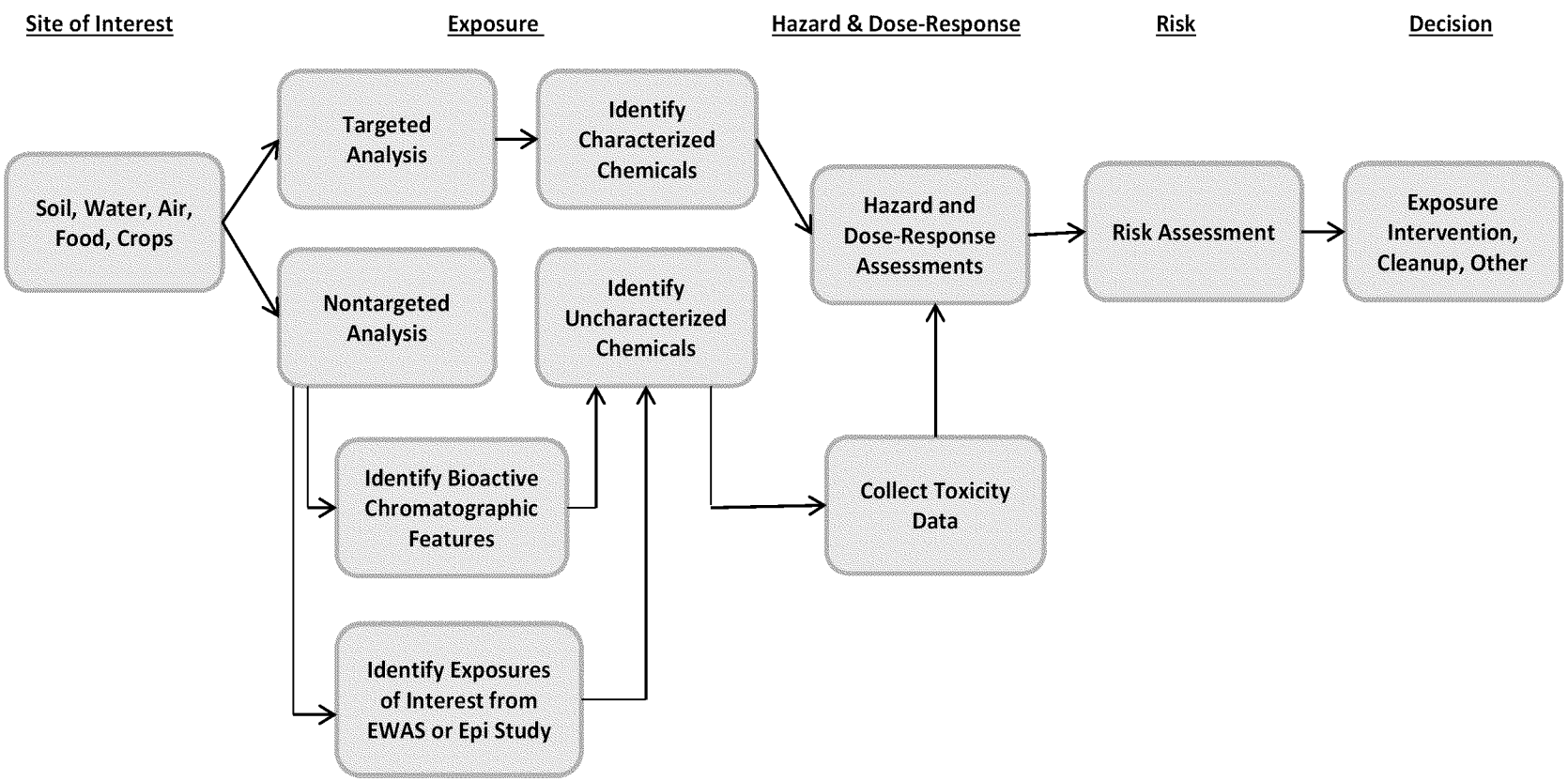
# Chemical Assessment



# Case Studies for Chemical Assessment

- ***Characterization of Data-Poor Chemical*** – The committee uses read-across to illustrate derivation of a health reference value for a data-poor alkylphenol.
- ***Air Pollution and Lung Cancer*** – The committee describes advances in exposure science and toxicology, specifically -omics technologies, that can help to characterize adverse effects, refine exposure further, and identify mechanisms and groups at risk
- ***Air Pollution and Neurotoxicity*** – The committee describes approaches to improve epidemological studies with new exposure tools and -omics technologies and to investigate the association using Tox21 approaches.

# Site-Specific Assessments




The National Academies of
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

# Case Studies for Site-Specific Assessments

- ***Identifying chemicals present***. The committee describes how targeted and untargeted analyses of chemicals can be used at a large historically contaminated site.
- ***Characterizing toxicity***. The committee considers a chemical release and describes exposure and toxicity screening tools that could help to understand the human risk.
- ***Characterizing mixture toxicity***. The committee considers a toxicity assessment of complex mixtures observed in environmental samples, tissues, and biofluids and illustrates how a biological read-across approach could be used to conduct an assessment.

# Case Study for Assessing New Chemistries

Comparative assessment of 3 chemicals intended for new product use.

- Highlights the use of in vitro assays for hazard assessment and ES21 tools for exposure assessment.
- Information is used to provide risk characterization of new chemicals to inform decision-making.

# Validation

***The current processes for validation cannot match the pace of development of new assays, models, and test systems, and the validation processes need to evolve.***

# Elements That Need To Be Addressed

- Appropriate comparators for enabling fit-for-purpose validation of new test methods need to be identified.
- Assay utility and how assay data should be interpreted need to be defined.
- Performance standards for assays and clear reporting standards for testing methods need to be established.
- Methods for validating batteries of assays that might be used to replace toxicity tests need to be determined.

# THE NEW DIRECTION FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

*The National Academies of*
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

# The New Direction for Risk Assessment

The advances in exposure science, toxicology, and epidemiology described in this report support the new direction for risk assessment,

- one based on biological pathways and processes rather than on observation of apical responses and
- one incorporating the more comprehensive exposure information emerging from new tools and approaches in exposure science.

# Questions to Address

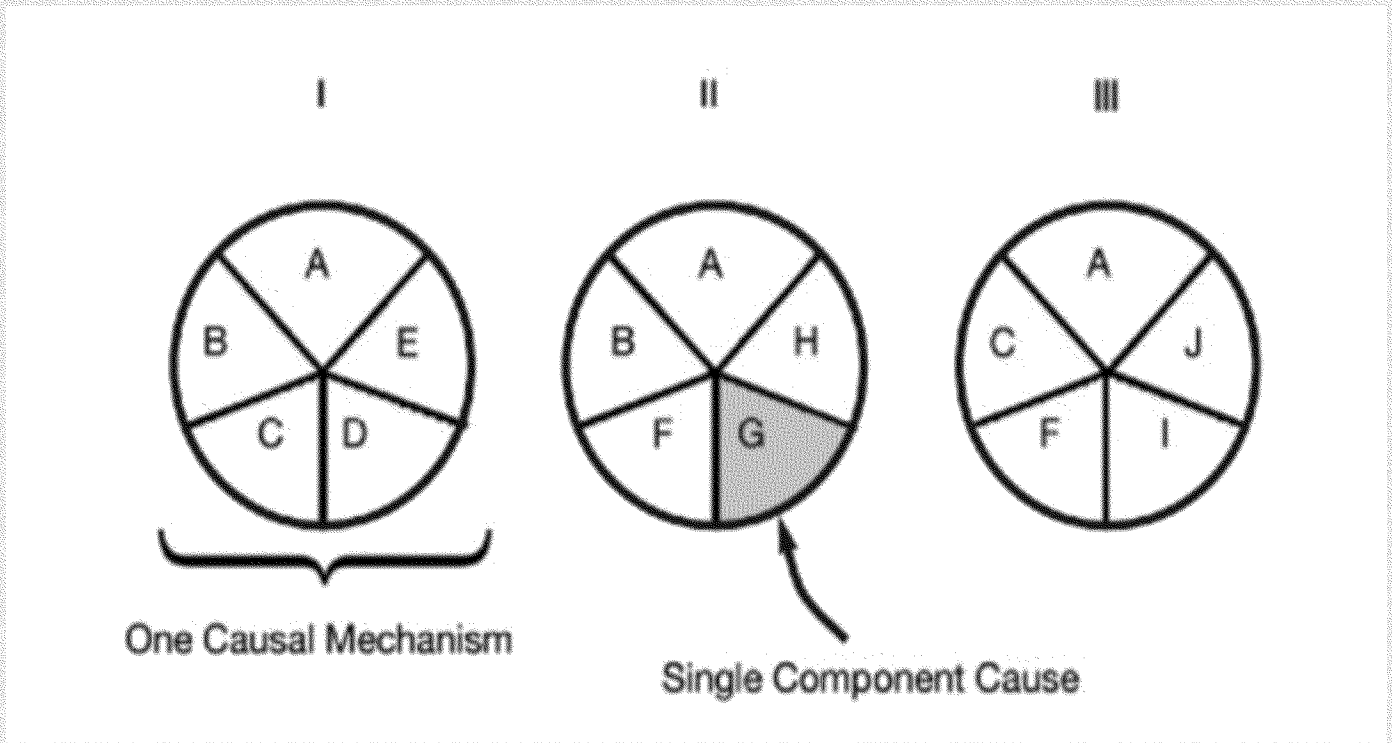
- Can an identified pathway, alone or in combination with other pathways, when sufficiently perturbed, increase the risk of an adverse outcome or disease in humans, particularly in sensitive or vulnerable individuals?
- Do the available data support the judgment that the chemical or agent perturbs one or more pathways linked to an adverse outcome?
- How does the response or pathway activation change with exposure? By how much does a chemical or agent exposure increase the risk of outcomes of interest?
- Which populations are likely to be the most affected? Are some more susceptible because of co-exposures, pre-existing disease, or genetic susceptibility? Are exposures of the young or elderly of greater concern?

# Multifactorial Nature of Disease

***With the shift from observing apical responses to understanding biological processes or pathways comes the recognition that a single adverse outcome might result from multiple mechanisms, which can have multiple components.***

# Sufficient-Component-Cause Model

The committee found the sufficient-component-cause model to be a useful tool for conceptualizing the new direction.



# Causal Guidelines and Data Integration

- The committee found that Bradford-Hill causal guidelines could be extended to help to answer such questions as whether specific pathways, components, or mechanisms contribute to a disease or outcome and whether a particular agent is linked to pathway perturbation or mechanism activation.
- Although the committee considered various methods for data integration, it concluded that guided expert judgment should be used in the near term for integrating diverse data streams for drawing causal conclusions.

# Challenges for the New Direction

- The 21st century science with its diverse, complex, and very large datasets, however, poses challenges related to analysis, interpretation, and integration of data and evidence for risk assessment.
- ***The committee emphasizes that insufficient attention has been given to analysis, interpretation, and integration of various data streams from exposure science, toxicology, and epidemiology.***

# Components of a Research Agenda

- Develop case studies that reflect various scenarios of decision-making and data availability.
- Test case studies with multidisciplinary panels.
- Catalogue evidence evaluations and decisions that have been made on various agents so that expert judgments can be tracked and evaluated, and expert processes calibrated.
- Determine how statistically based tools for combining and integrating evidence, such as Bayesian approaches, can be used for incorporating 21st century science into all elements of risk assessment.

# Concluding Remarks

- The data that are being generated today can be used to help to address many of the risk-related tasks that agencies face.
- Although the challenges to achieving the visions of the earlier reports often seem daunting, 21st century science holds great promise for advancing risk assessment and ultimately for improving public health and the environment.